## Business Notices.

ALFRED MUNROR & GA., No. 507 Broadway, sales large stock of well-made Summer Clothing, for Boys.

Offer for sale a large attent or Men and Boys. Clothing made to order as usual.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE,-Reliable, Harmless, and instantaneous; Black or Brown. Factory, No. 81 Barelay-st. Sold and applied at Barchellon's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st. WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth Freaser, Improved Loop Check, new style Hemmer, Einder, Gerder, &c., 505 Broadway.

\$300,000. SCENER CLOTHING.
DEVLIN, HOSON & Co.,
DEVLIN, HOSON & Co.,
Corner of Warrenest, and orner of Grandest and Broadway.
The largest and only complete Stock of stylish
SUMMER CLOTHING

to be found in the city.

Having termed our entire force and means into the Retail Department of our cusiness, we are now prepared with an immense stock of ail kinds of destrable fauris in Man's and Boy's Clothing, suited to the season, which we offer an exceedingly Low Paices.

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EMPIRE SEWING-MACHINES.

The cheapest, because the best, in market. Agents counted.
Office, 80, 510 Br adway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. GROCERIES AND FLOUR FOR THE MILLION. Cheapest Store in the world. Goods delivered free.
THOS. R. AGNEW,
Nos. 260 Greenwich-st. and 89 Murray st., New York.

PATENT UNFERMENTED BREAD. PATENT UNFERMENTED DREAM.

Absolutely pure; made by a process which is declared by the College of Physicians in London to be the only true and untural one and by which sit the muritions and palatable qualities of the wheat are preserved; raised without yeas, baking powders, planies, or any corrupting ingredient; keeps moist for many days, never sours contains twice as much nutrition as any other bread, and warranted the best in the world. For sais at the Manufactory, No. 111 East 14 hats, one door from the Academy of Music. Sold also at No. 438 fix-av, one door showe 27th-si., N. B.—Regularly delivered to families in all parts of the city. For information for the use or sale of patent, address.

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FLAGS! FLAGS! FLAGS! Bunting and Salk Flams, in every variety, for sale at STEAKNE'S Flam DEPOY, No. 60 Cedar-st., Nearly opposite the Post Office

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is the b st and cheapest article for Dressing, Beautifying, Gleausing, Curling, Preserving, and Restoring the Hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by Druggists. GROVER & BAKER'S

CROVER & DARLES SEWING MACHINES, ONLY AND MANCPACTURING USE, 405 Broadway, N.Y. TOWER CLOCKS, REGULATORS, AND OFFICE CLOCKS—the most accurate time-keepers in the world.

SPERKY & Co. No. 487 Broadway.

# New-York Daily Tribung

TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1861.

To Manufactures of Reapers and Mowers. Manufacturers of Reapers and Mowers and other Agricultural Implements will find THE TRIBUSE an in valuable medium through which to offer their wares for sale. The circulation of THE TRIBUNE is far greater than that of any other newspaper. Advertisements inserted in DAILY TRIBUNE for 10 cents per line; in SEMI-WEEKLY, 25 cents; in WEEKLY TRIB-

We have received intelligence from the Mediterranean Squadron. It is now on its way home, and we shall soon have an addition of three fine steam vessels of war to our blockading fleet.

The screw steamer Peerless, supposed to have been purchased in Canada for the use of the Rebels, has been seized at Quebec by the orders of Mr. Giddings, our consul.

We learn that valuable information as to the position and movements of the Rebels is daily brought into Hampton by slaves who prefer the camp to the field.

The Government has taken possession of a large quantity of musket stocks, and some valuable tools for the construction of implements of wer. They were at the depet of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

Three prisoners, murderers of Captain Pyke of the ship General Parkbill, subsequently captured as a prize, were sentenced to death yes terday in the United States District Court of this city. Their execution is appointed for the 26th of July.

Washington is now hourly filled with a fresh stock of rumors. One of the latest of these was that Gen. Butler had been captured. This made no little excitement, but does not appear to have been implicitly believed.

We shall soon have an important addition to our blockading force. The three steamers of the Mediterranean squadron are on the way home, and are about due at New-York. They are the Susquebanca, paddle-wheel, 15 guns; the Richmond, screw, 14 guns; and the Iroquois, screw, 6 guns.

The Prince Albert, from Galway on the 21st ult., has arrived at St. John's, with two days later intelligence. Her news is not of especial moment. The decree for the annexation of San Domingo to Spain has been sig ed by Queen Isabella. Cassius M. Clay has written a letter to The London Times, upon American affairs. Breadstuffs were steady. Consols 214 @218 for money and 913@913 for account.

Two more of our volunteer regiments, the 3d, Col. Townsend, and the 4th (First Scott Life Guard), Col. Taylor, sailed yesterday for Fortress Monroe. The regiments are composed of stout, brawny fellows, who will acquit themselves manfully in the field. Every one of them hopes to be lucky enough to capture Jeff. Davis before he runs away from Richmond. Two or three other regiments, among them the 9th, Col. Hawkins, are expected to leave to-day.

The Rebels in the vicinity of Alexandria performed one of their characteristically brave exploits on Sunday night. Under cover of the darkness, a party of them made a dash at the outposts of the 28th New-York Regiment, and fired their muskets. Their trepidation was so great, however, that the shots passed over the beads of our men. When this startling feat had been accomplished the Rebels fled promiscuously, barely waiting to be pursued.

It appears that the Naval Brigade is not acsepted, and that it will return to New-York. The enterprise has been unfortunate in every way. The Secretary of War may have been deceived with regard to the number and condition of the men; it would seem, though, that he should not be liable to mistakes of this sort. A wery simple step for him to have taken would have been to commission some competent officer o inspect the Brigade before it was allowed to leave New-York. This precaution would have avoided many unpleasant things, and it seems strange that it was not taken.

Judge Douglas died yesterday morning at 9 clock. The news of his death was received with unfeigned sorrow throughout the country, seas, and secure a chesp, unobstructed are synthese spontaneous demonstrations of transit of Southern staples to the

mourning appeared. The body will be taken from Chicago to Wa hington on Wednesday.

It is positively stated that considerable reenforcements have reached the Rebels at Fairfax Court-House. The latest news from Alexandria, last night, was to the effect that unusual animstion prevailed there, though no movement was known to be on foot.

The Popy Express has arrived at Fort Kearney, with San Francisco dates of the 22d ult. In the Municipal election the Union ticket was successful. The California regiment is rapidly filling. Union meetings are being held everywhere in Oregon, and the greatest enthusiasm for the cause

Marshal Bonnafont of Baltimore, after an interview with the Secretary of War, has returned to his city, with full instructions to arrest all traitors, seize all arms and ammunition destined for the Rebels, and to take efficient measures to stop up the avenues southward for supplies of all kinds. We may hope for a more healthy state of things in Baltimore hereafter.

In our Washington dispatches will be found interesting details concerning the affair of Saturday at Fairfax. From then we learn that two companies of Secessionist cavalry sallied out of the town, when a reasonable time had elapsed after the United States dragoons had disappeared, but did not venture out of sight of the Court-House; when they had bravely looked about them, they held a consultation, and returned more rapidly than they came.

### FIGHTING-ACTUAL AND PROB. ARLE.

Our arms have gained another victory, though it is again dashed with a misfortune in the loss of a brave officer. On Sunday night two columns of Federal troops, under command of Col. Kelly of the 1st Regiment of Virginia Volunteers, and Col. Crittenden, left Grafton and made a rapid march to Phillippa, probably not far from 25 miles south of the former point. There they came upon 2,000 Rebels whom they totally routed. They killed a considerable number, took many prisoners, and captured a large amount of arms. ammunition, borses, and men. Col. Kelly was mortally wounded and soon died from his injuries. The Federal troops suffered some other loss and had several of their number wounded, but followed after in hot pursuit. No further particulars had reached us at the time of going to press with the first edition.

The tenor of our dispatches from Washington makes it evident that an attack may be ex pected; indeed, is to be expected within a few hours. The Rebels at Harper's Ferry are driven to take one of three positions: They must run, surrender, or fight. Their inclinations would undoubtedly lead them to run, if we may judge from their achievements of the past few days. Their situation would compel them to surrender if they remain where they are. But the pressure of the Southern people upon their leaders will probably drive them into a fight of some sort. We are told that they have really commenced their

It is supposed that they will not venture upon an attack on the intrenchments at Alexandria or Arlington Hights, but that they will cross the Potomac between Harper's Ferry and Arlington, and strike Washington from that direction.

It needs no prophet to foretell the terrible defeat they will be sure to meet if they are rash enough thus to tempt their fate. We are strong at every point, and strong in more than men and muskets; our soldiers are mighty in the justice of their cause, and have that confidence in their success which makes success sure.

There would be little reason to expect such rashness from the Rebels as would lead them to make the anticipated attack, did we not know into what a desperate condition the leaders of this rebellion have brought themselves. They have deceived the people, and they know that the deception begins now to be detected. If they would preserve themselves from destruction at the hands of their dupes, they feel that they must create a diversion of the popular feeling, exciting the passions of their troops by a taste of real war, and arousing a factitious cuthusiasm in minds rapidly becoming dull with despair. The stories concerning the numbers of the rebel troops at the important points in the vicinity of Washington are so conflicting that it is useless to refer to them with any hope of arriving at any accurate result. Our Washington dispatches, however, give them all.

The latest rumor from Washington was that the Rebels had evacuated Harper's Ferry, and were moving Southward. If this is so, it shows that their rage has not entirely obliterated their

AMERICA AND EUROPE. We aimed to show in our last that it was the clear duty and interest of this country to settle her domestic difficulty before allowing herself to be embroiled with any foreign power. Even though it were manifest that one or another of the Western Powers would like to pick a quarrel with us in our present extremity, we insist that she should not be permitted nor enabled to do so. Better temporarily pocket an insult, or even overlook a wrong, while we devote every energy, every musket, to the life-and-death struggle which has been forced upon us, and push it to an early conclusion. That point gained, we shall then be in position to overhaul and settle up any little accounts which may have accumulated in the interim. But to colarge the circle of our enemies under present circumstances would never answer. It would immensely encourage and strengthen our Secession traitors. raising them in a moment from the depths of despair to the summit of confidence and sanguine hope. It would destroy at a word our blockade of their ports, and probably turn the tables upon us by insuring the blockade of our own. It

eager markets of the Old World. No matter, then, if Great Britsin or France be ready and eager to take a hand in the war against the Union, we insist that our rulers shall give them no chance, no plau-ible excuse, for so doing. If they improve their opportunity to do us wrong or subject us to indignities, let us only press on the more determinedly our war for the Union, so that by its conclusion, it may the sooner be in order to call them to account. Even if they, or either of them, were to proceed to the incredible extremity of forcing open one of the blockaded ports and loading thence a merchant fleet with cotton, let us go steadily forward with the business in hand, and chase the armed traitors into Texas by New Year's if possible. The moment we shall have captured a Southern port, we shall open it ourselves; and if the war is pressed on as it should be, we shall leave Europe little to do or to desire in the

Great Britain of course objects to our treating the Jeff. Davis privateers as pirates; but, since she admits that she has no right to meddle in the premises, we will simply note her protest and go on with our own business in our own way. She cannot permit the fitting out of those privateers in her harbors, in view of the stand taken by the Government of Washington against the fiting out in our ports of French privateers against her under the auspices of Citizen Genet. Nor can she allow those privateers to bring their captures into her ports for condemnation and sale; for that would be contrary to comity, to precedent, and to the existing Law of Nations. But in fact, there need be little trouble about Secession prizes, if privateers are not allowed to be fitted out el-ewhere than in the ports of the insurgent States, for our blockading fleet will make short work of all that issue from those ports. Let us, then, resolve that Great Britain and France shall have no plausible pretext for interfering in our domestic quarrel, and that we will press this to the earliest possible conclusion, and the sympathies of the Governments will soon be on our side, as those of their People now are. Western Europe wants cheap Cotton in regular and unrestricted supply, and if she believed that the way to this lay through the prompt and thorough triumph of the Union, she would seek it in that direction.

-There remains, then, the chance of a collision with Spain-or rather of a diplomatic coolness and alienation-resulting from her recent respnexation" of Dominica. That was a rapacious and a foolish act, though not nearly so minstifiable as our own kindred appropriation of Texas. Had we ever treated the Dominican Republic with common decency-had we even formally recognized its existence-we might now with reason interpose an energetic protest against the new Spanish blunder; as it is, how can we? Dominica, so far as appears on the surface, has chosen to merge her independent existence u a return to colonial dependence on Spain; and Spain has responded to her desire. In order to fix a plausible quarrel on Spain, we must assome that all this was a swindle-that Spain bought President Santana outright, made things pleasant for his official satellites, and so, backing their purchase by an imposing display of mintary and naval force, reëstablished her dominion over her ancient colony. Suppose, now, that this is the deeper and truer account of the procedibg, what right have use to interfere? minica hes far from our border, and twenty times nearer to an important and steadfast possession of Spain: adout that the Government of Her Most Catholic Majesty has grasped what it had no right to, what is that to us ! Suppose France were in like manner to recover Hayti, how could we interpose? Would we not saymay not Spain now say-" If you regarded this "amenated colony of mine as an independent republic, why did you not recognize her exist-"ence? Why not establish diplomatic relations "with her? You are estopped from uttering a 2 complaint, from interposing a remonstrance, your own persistent policy ?"

"Ah! but there is the Mooroe doctrine: what do you do with that?" We propose to do nothing with it, just as all have done ever since there was a Monroe doctrine. A; to what Mr. Monroe-that is, we presume, Mr. John Quincy Adams-saw fit actually to say with regard to future European colonization on this continent, we let it pass for whatever it may be worth; but the Monroe doctrine of the bar-rooms and the streets-the volgar notion that we are committed by Mr. Monroe's language to make war on any European power that sees fit to acquire additional territory in this hemisphere-is a compound of Buncombe and bullying that no statesman can seriously suggest as a canon of public law, nor even of American policy. Does any human being imagine that, if France should do so foolish a thing as to take possession of Patagonia, fortify its coasts and colonize its least inhospitable valleys, we should thereore make war upon her? Nay: should Brazil see fit to reunite herself to Portugal, should we thereby be justified in making war upon the new power? Or, if New-Granada and Venezuela-yes, and even Nicaragua-tired of eternal distraction, insecurity, poverty, impotence-were freely and solemnly to unite their destinies with those of some great European Power, who beheves that we should be required to oppose, or justified in opposing, that union at the cost of a terribe war! Do let us talk sense, and not make consolves the Ishmaelites of Christendom. Every independent people have exactly the same rights as we have, no matter whether their lot is cast in one hemisphere or the other. If the Canadas or Mexico, or both of them, being previously independent, shall ever see fit to unite with us, and we are of willing mind, other nations will be at perfect liberty to like it or not: we will give a respectful hearing to whatever they may see fit to propound, and file their protests, if they see fit to make such, and then do as we think best. And the rights that we undoubtingly claim for ourselves, we shall, at least in the final report,

concede to others. We think it quite probable that our Government has protested against the absorption of Dominica by Spain, and quite natural that she should do so, just as a lawyer in trying a case might take exception to the ruling of the Court that did not favor his client. When we come to make some future acquisition, Spain will be at perfect liberty to return the compliment; but in neither case will there be any result more formidable than an exchange of solemn or spicy diplomatic notes. Let not, then, the chief traitors now devouring Eastern Virginia lay to their souls the flattering unction that they are to be aided by any embroilment of our country with European Powers. There is no such good luck in store for

superseded!

them. There may be a little harmless Summer lightning on our Eastern horizon, but lightning in that direction forebodes no storm. The order of the day is the suppression of their most wanton, atrocious rebellion, and no business of secondary consequence will be allowed to interfere with it.

## THE TEXAS MYSTERY.

That Military Department of the United States known as the Department of Texas was, in the month of February last, under the command of Brigadier-Gen. Twiggs, whose headquarters were at San Antonio. Nearly one-fourth, perhaps more, of the whole effective military force of the United States was in that Department. The Adjutant-General's report of Nov. 28, 1860, shows that. at that date, there were present in the Department 121 commissioned officers, and over 3,000 soldiers, including seven companies of the 3d Infantry, transferred from the Department of New-Mexico. These forces were stationed in th rteen forts and ten camps, fully provisioned, armed, and equipped. They comprehended every arm of service-cavalry, artillery, infantry-and were regarded as the élite of the Federal Army. In numbers, arms, discipline, equipments, in everything that constitutes military power and efficiency, the Army of Texas far exceeded any force then organized, or that for a long time could be organized, in the United States.

This army, in the month of February, surrendered to enemies of the United States every fort, garrison, and military station in Texaspeaceably and quietly surrendered. Not the forts only, but \$55,000 of public money, thirty-five thousand stands of arms, twenty-six pieces of mounted artillery, forty-four pieces of unmounted artillery, with horses for a regiment of cavalry, mules, wagons, tents, provisions, ammunition, and munitions of war, were surrendered, to the estimated value of from one-and a half to three millions of dollars! Without a shot, without a blow, the flag of the United States was hauled down from thirteen forts and ten camps, and the great Military Department of the South-West, with its cannon, arms and municious, was, by Government officers, "turned over" to insurgents and rebels, to be used, as at this hour they are used, against the Government !

The pecuniary value of this immense sacrifice of public property is as nothing compared to the military advantage gained by the rebels and lost to the Government by this surrender. The Department of Texas, resting on the gulf, outflanking the insurgent States, with short and safe ommunication by sea with the mouth of the Mississippi, and having commodious ports and harbors for refuge, shelter, and defense of our commerce against privateering pirates, possessed geographical, commercial, and military advantages for the present contest, inestimable to the Government. With that Department eccupied by a loyal regular disciplined military force of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, strong in numbers, equipments, munitions, and transportation, as the army of Texas was, the Federal Government would have required little additional strength or effort to protect the public property and enforce the laws in all the States bordering upon the Gult and Atlantic seaboard. That Deartment, moreover, would have constituted a parrier against the piratical attacks now threatned by the rebels upon New-Mexico and the

Pacific States. But by the surrender of that Department the Government has lost and the Robel cause gained naval, military, and commercial advantages beond the power of money to estimate, or of language to express. When, added to this, the political advantage is considered which the insurgents acquired by having their so-called Confederation embrace a solid tier of States on the eaboard and Gulf, instead of being flanked and bemmed in as they would have been by the State of Texas, some idea may be formed of the disastrous consequence of the surrender of this Department by the Texas Army. Had the Government troops, with loyal officers like Capt. Lyon, remained in Texas, that State must have continued loyal to the Union. Without Texas, the Southern Confederation could never have

How happened this great calamity? Why were thirt en forts and ten camps surrendered to rebels and the flag of the Union hauled down from every military post and station in the Departiaget! Why, above all, were cannon, and arms, and horses, and wagons, means of transportation, and munitions of war, "turned over" by officers of the United States to the enemies of the Government without a sword drawn or gun fired in their defense? Is there no such thing as military duty or fidelity to this Government! These are questions to which Congress must demand an answer and a speedy one, if no other branck of the Government will notice them. Astounded by the shameful sight of Commodores burning, and unskillfully burning, our own noble hips and great navy-yards; confused and hurried along by the swife current of treason and rebellion, the public mind has not yet been able to grasp or comprehend the momentous transactions in Texas. But the presence at Washington of Col. Waite and other officers who played parts in these transactions, will compel the Government to probe and understand this Texas mystery. Why was all the public oroperty in the Department of Texas "turned over as military spoil to rebels? National honor. national safety, national justice demands explanation of this mystery. It is said he officers "were betrayed into the hands of "the enemy by General Twiggs." He was broke, dismissed from the army for "treachery to the "flag of his country." No one devies or doubts his guilt. But how the treachery of Twiggs could have accomplished anything without the aid of others, remains to be explained. Twiggs's order was made on the 18th day of February. But mark the facts, that on the very next day, the 19th of February, he was superseded by Colonel Waite, who, by order of the War Department, assumed the command; that all three of the principal officers, Major Vinton, Major Maclin, and Captain Whitely acted as a joint commission with the rebel commissioners to settle the terms of the surrender: that when Colonel Waite took command, nothing had been delivered up, and no movement had been made; and it was as well known at San Antonio as at Washington that the order of Twiggs was "treachery to the flag "of his country." From the President in the

White House, to the root-digger Indian, is there any being so low in the scale of human intellect as not to know and feel that the order of Twiggs was "treachery to the flag ?" How, then, came that order to be obeyed after Twigge had been It is also pretended that the troops "were

" scattered over an immense extent of country, without means of intercommunication, intelligence from the North, instructions from their Government, or knowledge of the policy of the 'Administration." The Adjutant-General's Report shows where the troops were. They were principally stationed at and around San Antonio. and on the line of the Rio Grande, in forts and camps at short distances and of easy communication with each other, by the river and by the two branches of the great overland mail route. The story about the troops being scattered at "immense distances" from each other will amaze any one who looks at the map of Texas and the Adjutant-General's report. And what had loyal soldiers to do with "the policy of the Adminis "tration?" Their duty was to defend the public property, and hold the forts and camps and arsenals against the enemies of the Gov ernment. Unhappily for the country, "the "policy of the Administration" appears to have been too well known and too read-PROTECTION FOR CALIFORNIA VESSELS. ily followed. It is further said "it is not surprising they surrendered on terms rather than be butchered." Who was there to butcher a regiment of cavalry, thirty-three companies of infautry, and five companies of artillers -an army of over three thousand men, in forts and garrisons, complete in all its appointments, as was the army of Texas! The newspaper correspondence from Texas shows that the whole rebel force at San Antonio, ween this arrangement for surrender took place, consisted of Ben McCullough and five or six hundred mounted ragamuffins, that he had gathered up in a week's time! The City of San Antonio was known to be loyal, and voted against the ordinance of Seession! Ebven thousand citizens of Texas voted against that ordinance. Were Ben McCullough and six hundred or even ten thousand of his ragamuffins a force before which an army of the United States should lay down its arms and, without raising a sword or firing a gun, surrender its forts and arsenals to escape being butch ered? Were Ben McCullough and his Rangers anything more than a part of the machinery of this miserable drama perpetrated in Texas? They scarcely served to give a color of hostile force, scarcely to form an apology for surrender. No wonder that 'the soldiers wept" when, by command of their officers they were marched out of their forts and barracks before such a force. Twigge's order was "treachery to the flag of his country." Obedience to such an order-what was that? Why Col. Waite did not indignantly countermand the order when he took command next day, why any loyal officer of the army obeyed it, may perhaps be satisfactorily explained; but no such explanation has yet been offered. These officers are said to be gallant and loyal men; some of them are asking and perhaps deserve promotion, and no doubt will receive it. And why not, since ship-burning and scutting Commodores still administer the Navy Department! But great deeds must be done by the Army and Navy of the United States, many valuable liver will be lost and much treasure expended, before the Government can recover from the disastrous consequences resulting from burning the saips at Norfelk, and the surrender of the army of Texas. One of the first duties of Coogress, when it meets, will be to take proper steps to explain the mystery that surrounds these transactions; for how else can the country be delivered from

## LAND PRIVATEERING.

like calamities?

One J. T. Freeman, who styles himself " a ' minister of the gospel," addresses a communication to the editor of The Mississippian in favor of "Land Privateering." His letter is published with warm commendation. The Reverend geutieman argues with a good deal of force in favor of the proposition that, "if privateering on the " ocean be legitimate and praiseworthy, why may not a system somewhat similar be instituted o land?" He tells us that the young and brave hearts of Mississippi are tired of wasting for "a government of lossils," and should act on their individual responsibility, and " at once commence " the system of warfare to which they must ultimately resort." "The time for action is at hand." says Freeman; " Victory or death is our fate! Tais bright and shining light of the Church affirms that there are "at least 5,000 men in Mississippi, able and willing to come themselves" for a foras ioto the North. He cries out for a leader. He calls upon Major Barksdale, the hero who lost his wig in the famous Grow and Keitt serummage in the Rouse of Representatives. If Barksdale will not come to the scratch, he turns hopefully to Albert G. Brown, assuring the late jolly Senator, who can pocket a billiard ball or drain brandy bottle with equal skill and promptitude, that " one blast from his bugle, were worth a thous "d men." With Brown or Barksdale in the van, this meek and lowly divine thinks the buccaneers world soon sweep over the Ohio, and make Cairo too het to hold its present occupante;" dash into St. Louis, and " hang Harney, the Southern Hamas, upon the gallows of his own erecting;" and "pin't our standard victoriously in Chicago in So days." Freeman, eager for the fray, says: If the Government will promptly give us commissions for land privateering, well;" but if not, then they must fight without them, assured that " the people would sustain the act as just fied Secession Ordinance. by the necessities of the case," and that ah who join in the expedition "will be munificently 'rewarded"-by plunder. After calling upon Messrs, Stevens & Phillips, of "the Foundery and "Implement Factory," to furnish the party with two of Blackwell's revolving cannon, this reverend robber and pious pirate summons the Bible to his aid by declaring that "the New Testa-' ment plan of evangelizing the world is not in-'aptly styled a 'wartare,' and there are more practical analogies in the figure than most men are aware. The plan therein lad down is to fight by organization and regular support when we can, and when emergencies arise, fight by scouts and squads, and without pay-at all "events and every hazard, fight !"

Several statements have appeared in the paper o the effect that different parties have tendered the command made vacant by the death of the lamented Col. Ellsworth, of the Fire Zouaves. To set this matter at rest, we state that Owen W. Brennan, esq., received yesterday a request to the Governor, signed by all the officers of the regiment, asking the appointment us Colonel of Lieut. Col. NOAH L. FARNHAM. Ellsworth's second in command. It is in every respect a fit appointment. There is no truer soldier or better officer in the army.

# THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON COMING HOME

THREE STEAM WAR VESSELS.

THEY WILL JOIN THE BLCCKADING PLEET.

THE POSITION AT ACQUIA CREEK.

The Fight at Fairfax Court-House.

INTERESTING DETAILS.

NAVAL OPERATIONS.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Monday, June 3, 1861.

THE MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON. Dispatches from Commodore Bell of the Med-

iterranean Squadron, dated Spezzia May 13, are received by the Navy Department. The Government dispatches ordering the squadron home caught all the vessels, reaching the flagship Richmond and the Susquehanna at Naples, and was thence telegraphed to Malta, where the Iroquois was on the point of sailing on

cruise which might have postponed her receipt of the order for three or four months, The Susquehanna reached Naples on the 5th of May, the day after the dispatches from home. In two hours and a half she was under way with orders to proceed to New-York, stopping only at Tunis for a few hours. The Susquehanns, with favorable weather, would have arrived by the let of June, but she made her way out in the face of a gale which prevented the Richmond from sailing before the 7th of May. She arrived at

rived on the Sth. The Iriquois was to sail at daylight on the 14th for Leghorn, where she would coal in 24 hours, and then sail for New-York.

Spezzia on the 13th, where the Iriquois had ar-

The Richmond was to follow as soon as stores were got in, and coal and machinery had been taken aboard, at Genoa. This will add three splendid steamers to the blockading fleet. ACOUTA CREEK.

Unless Acquia Creek be held by sufficient land force, there is no use to batter the outteries, There are plenty of guns at Richmond, and plenty of gunners who need practice. The injury to the ships is sure to be more serious than to the earthworks, in such cases. There would be no advantage in landing troops until ready to use the railroad to move on Richmond. A large force would be requisite to hold it, since communication with Richmond is immediate by rail, It is desirable that the road should continue as

now until we are prepared to make use of it. THE PAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE AFFAIR.

So with regard to the number of the enemy killed at Fairfax Court-House, by Lieut. Toupkins's Dragoons. A Washingtonian who came from Richmond, via Fairiax, asserts that only one was shot, but he is equally positive that to prisoners were taken. Another, traveling the same road, saw six dead bodies lying in the street unburied, and thinks that from 20 to 30 must have been killed. The report that the sheriff of the county was among the killed is believed at headquarters. A negro who was at the Court-House during the engagement, states that " he could not tell how many were kined, but the dead were lying around mighty thick." From residents of Fairfax County, who visited aity yesterday, we glean the following further details of its fight at the Court-House on Saturday moraing. The United States cavalry left the village just at day ght, and proceeded prisoners strapped on behind, and, about three miles from the Court-House, stopped and watered their horses at a well, the property of Mr. Kidwell. Here they shot two of their horses, which had become much weakened from loss of blood occasioned by wounds received in

the engagement. The cavalry lost nine horses in all. After spending a short time at this place to rest, they came on lown to their camp. About fifteen minutes after they had left the Court-House, two large bodies of Secession cavalry followed out after them, but they did not venture out of sight of the village, and after a conference, returned to their quarters. They were armed with sabers and fowling-pieces, a few having double-barreled shot guns. The troops at the Court-House were composed of the Prince William Cavairy, Capt. Thornton, 60 men, Warrenton Rilles, Capt. John Q. Mary-arrived the previous evening-and a

Rappahannock horse company. Among the arms captured by our cavalry was a German yager, loaded with thirteen charges The names of the three privates missing are Sullivan, Harrison, and St. Clair. John A. Dunning. ton, one of our captives, is a son of a former chief of the Capital Police. Capt. Marr, who was among the killed in the skirmish, was one of the i,wo delegates from Fauquier County in the late Voginia Convention, and was one of the first and most popular men of his county. He had been a Unionist up to the passage of the

Extra Billy Smith had been making speeches to the gien on the day previous, and took command of Capt. Marr's company, when Marr was shot down. The officers in, they could have easily taken the field-piece, but as bey had no means of bringing it with them, they did not attempt it. The men all speak highly of Lieuter ants Tompkins and Gordon. The former highly complinents the volunteers from the New-York 5th staff. The wounded men are at the hospital here, and doing well. Assistant-Quartermaster Cary is in excellent private hands at Willards. His wife arrived to-day, and he will go home to-morrow.

Lieut. Tompkins is a son of Col. Tompkins of New-York. He was several years at West Point, but did not graduate. Being auxious to get to work, he enlisted as a private. At the oud of his term he became Quartermaster-Sergeaut, and has gradually fought his way up to a 1st Lieutenancy.

Capt. Benjamin Ewell, late of the U. S. Army, who commanded the Disunionists in the skirmish, was a captain of Lieut. Tompkins's company when the latter was a private. His (E well's) Disunion-Prince William County-Cavalry fired at the first charge of Lieut. Tompkins's men.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS FIRED UPON. Last night, at 12 o'clock, the pickets discover several suspicious-looking characters prowling about